

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO  
WESTERN DIVISION AT DAYTON

DONALD G.,

Plaintiff,

Case No. 3:20-cv-139

vs.

COMMISSIONER OF THE SOCIAL  
SECURITY ADMINISTRATION,

District Judge Michael J. Newman

Defendant.

---

**DECISION AND ENTRY: (1) AFFIRMING THE ALJ'S NON-DISABILITY FINDING;  
AND (2) TERMINATING THIS CASE ON THE DOCKET**

---

This is a Social Security disability benefits appeal. At issue is whether the Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”) erred in finding Plaintiff not “disabled” and therefore unentitled to Disability Insurance Benefits (“DIB”). This case is before the Court on Plaintiff’s Statement of Errors (Doc. No. 15), the Commissioner’s memorandum in opposition (Doc. No. 16), the administrative record (Doc. No. 13),<sup>1</sup> and the record as a whole.

**I.**

**A. Procedural History**

Plaintiff filed for DIB alleging a disability onset date of July 27, 2015. PageID 49, 246. Plaintiff claims he is disabled as a result of a number of impairments including, *inter alia*, “back problems, degenerative disc disease[ ] [and a] learning disability ....” PageID 372.

After an initial denial of his application, Plaintiff received a hearing before ALJ Stuart Adkins on January 29, 2019. PageID 49. The ALJ issued a written decision on March 13, 2019, finding Plaintiff not disabled. PageID 62. Specifically, the ALJ found at Step Five that, based

---

<sup>1</sup> Hereafter, citations to the electronically-filed administrative record will refer only to the PageID number.

upon Plaintiff's residual functional capacity ("RFC") to perform a reduced range of light work,<sup>2</sup> "[t]here are jobs that exist in significant numbers in the national economy that [Plaintiff] can perform[.]" PageID 53, 61.

Thereafter, the Appeals Council denied Plaintiff's request for review, making the ALJ's non-disability finding the final administrative decision of the Commissioner. PageID 37-43. *See Casey v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, 987 F.2d 1230, 1233 (6th Cir. 1993). Plaintiff then filed this timely appeal. *Cook v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, 480 F.3d 432, 435 (6th Cir. 2007).

## **B. Evidence of Record**

The evidence of record is adequately summarized in the ALJ's decision (PageID 46-62), Plaintiff's statement of errors (Doc. No. 15), and the Commissioner's memorandum in opposition (Doc. No. 16). The undersigned incorporates by reference those summaries and sets forth herein the facts relevant to this appeal.

## **II.**

### **A. Standard of Review**

The Court's inquiry on a Social Security appeal determines (1) whether the ALJ's non-disability finding is supported by substantial evidence, and (2) whether the ALJ employed the correct legal criteria. 42 U.S.C. § 405(g); *Bowen v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, 478 F.3d 742, 745-46

---

<sup>2</sup> The Social Security Administration classifies jobs as sedentary, light, medium, heavy, and very heavy depending on the physical exertion requirements. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1567. Light work "involves lifting no more than 20 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 10 pounds" and "requires a good deal of walking or standing, or...sitting most of the time with some pushing and pulling of arm or leg controls." *Id.* § 404.1567(b). An individual who can perform light work is presumed also able to perform sedentary work. *Id.* Sedentary work "involves lifting no more than 10 pounds at a time and occasionally lifting or carrying articles like docket files, ledgers, and small tools. Although a sedentary job is defined as one which involves sitting, a certain amount of walking and standing is often necessary in carrying out job duties." *Id.* § 404.1567(a).

(6th Cir. 2007). In performing this review, the Court must consider the record as a whole. *Hephner v. Mathews*, 574 F.2d 359, 362 (6th Cir. 1978).

Substantial evidence is “such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.” *Richardson v. Perales*, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971). When substantial evidence supports the ALJ’s denial of benefits, that finding must be affirmed, even if substantial evidence also exists in the record upon which the ALJ could have found Plaintiff disabled. *Buxton v. Halter*, 246 F.3d 762, 772 (6th Cir. 2001). Thus, the ALJ has a “‘zone of choice’ within which he [or she] can act without the fear of court interference.” *Id.* at 773.

The second judicial inquiry—reviewing the correctness of the ALJ’s legal criteria—may result in reversal even if substantial evidence supports the ALJ’s decision. *Rabbers v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec.*, 582 F.3d 647, 651 (6th Cir. 2009). “[A] decision of the Commissioner will not be upheld where the [Social Security Administration] fails to follow its own regulations and where that error prejudices a claimant on the merits or deprives the claimant of a substantial right.” *Bowen*, 478 F.3d at 746.

## **B. “Disability” Defined**

To be eligible for DIB, a claimant must be under a “disability” as defined by the Social Security Act. 42 U.S.C. § 423(a). Narrowed to its statutory meaning, a “disability” includes physical and/or mental impairments that are both “medically determinable” and severe enough to prevent a claimant from (1) performing his or her past work, and (2) engaging in any other “substantial gainful activity” that is available in the regional or national economies. *Id.* § 423(d)(2).

Administrative regulations require a five-step sequential evaluation for disability determinations. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4). Although a dispositive finding at any step ends the

ALJ's review, *see Colvin v. Barnhart*, 475 F.3d 727, 730 (6th Cir. 2007), the complete sequential review poses five questions:

1. Has the claimant engaged in substantial gainful activity;
2. Does the claimant suffer from one or more severe impairments;
3. Do the claimant's severe impairments, alone or in combination, meet or equal the criteria of an impairment set forth in the Commissioner's Listing of Impairments (the "Listings"), 20 C.F.R. Subpart P, Appendix 1;
4. Considering the claimant's RFC, can he or she perform his or her past relevant work; and
5. Assuming the claimant can no longer perform his or her past relevant work -- and also considering the claimant's age, education, past work experience, and RFC -- do significant numbers of other jobs exist in the national economy which the claimant can perform?

20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4); *see also Miller v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, 181 F. Supp.2d 816, 818 (S.D. Ohio 2001). A claimant bears the ultimate burden of establishing disability under the Social Security Act's definition. *Key v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, 109 F.3d 270, 274 (6th Cir. 1997).

### III.

In his statement of errors, Plaintiff argues the ALJ erred by failing to properly evaluate the vocational expert's ("VE") testimony and by incorrectly relying on an RFC that led to the conclusion (at Step Four) that Plaintiff could perform his past relevant work and the conclusion (at Step Five) that "there are jobs that exist in significant numbers in the national economy that [Plaintiff] can perform[.]" Doc. No. 13 at PageID 61; *see* Doc. No. 15 at PageID 636-38.

Having carefully reviewed the administrative record and the parties' briefs, and also having carefully considered the ALJ's analysis leading to the non-disability finding here at issue, the Court finds the ALJ carefully and reasonably developed and reviewed the record; appropriately considered all the medical evidence; properly weighed opinion evidence based upon reasons supported by substantial evidence (including the opinions of Dr. Kahn); reasonably assessed the

consistency of Plaintiff's statements regarding his disability with the record as a whole; accurately determined Plaintiff's RFC; posed appropriate hypothetical questions to the VE; and appropriately concluded, at Step Five of the sequential evaluation (and in reliance on the VE's sworn testimony), that Plaintiff can perform a significant number of jobs that exist in the national economy.

**IV.**

Accordingly, the Court **AFFIRMS** the ALJ's non-disability finding as supported by substantial evidence, and **TERMINATES** this case on the docket.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

March 25, 2022

s/Michael J. Newman  
Hon. Michael J. Newman  
United States District Judge